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Every Kind.

VOL. VII.

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

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NO. 28.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Of Col. Wm. O. Bradley
Lawyer, Orator and
Statesman.

As much has been said and written about Col. Bradley in connection with the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, a brief personal history of him will be interesting to many readers throughout the State.

William O'Connel Bradley was born March 18, 1847, near Lancaster, Ky., and shortly thereafter his parents removed to Somerset, where he spent his boyhood days and to which place he is warmly attached.

His father, Hon. Robert M. Bradley, was a most distinguished lawyer and was acknowledged to have been the ablest land lawyer that ever lived in the State. His mother was Miss Ellen Totten, the daughter of a sturdy, intelligent farmer of Garrard County.

About the breaking out of the Civil War the elder Bradley became seriously involved financially and the son's education was necessarily cut short at this period, he being unable to attend school after having reached the age of fourteen. Twice he ran away and joined the Federal Army but his father on both occasions secured his release and turned him home. He was a page in the Kentucky House Session 1861-2, and a member of the Refugee (Union) Guards in Louisville, where the Legislature was removed in the latter year.

At an early age he manifested a strong disposition to become a lawyer, and that he read law with no listless mind or idle fancy is evidenced by the fact that the General Assembly of 1865 passed a special act authorizing any two Circuit Judges of the Statute at that time forbore to be licensed to practice law. He was critically examined by Judge W. C. Goodloe and Fon. T. Fox, who found him fully qualified and who readily granted him license though he was but seventeen years of age, and was, perhaps the youngest lawyer ever admitted to the bar in the State of Kentucky.

Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice, has built up a large legal business and accumulated an independence. He stands in the front rank of the profession, being recognized both at home and abroad as one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in the country. He was elected by President Arthur 1884, to prosecute the Star-Route thieves, but the Attorney-General refusing to allow a full and impartial prosecution, he retired from the case.

Col. Bradley is as clever and affable a man as one can find in the journey of a day, though plain and unassuming. He is an indefatigable methodical worker and spares no pains in the proper and complete performance of his duties. He is kind-hearted, sympathetic and very liberal. To use the world of one of his fellow-townsmen whom I talked to a few days since: "No man in Kentucky has been kinder to the poor or more willing to help those who have to labor hard for what they receive than he has, in proportion to his means, and no deserving person ever appealed to him." Bradley's honest heart in vain. He has come up through poverty himself and knows the wants and suffering of the poor. No man was ever more devoted to his friends. He has taken especial interest in the welfare and good citizenship of the colored race and has done everything possible for him to do them in their betterment."

Kentucky has produced few orators if any superior in brilliancy and attractiveness to Col. Bradley. He is a close, logical and powerful speaker, and the smoothness and beauty of his eloquence has gained for him the appellation of "the Bluegrass Silver Tongue" throughout the United States.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Col. Bradley first entered politics in 1869, and has taken an active interest in every canvass since that time, except the year 1881, when he was confined in a Louisville hospital by a dangerous spell of illness, and has delivered speeches in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, Minnesota and Kentucky, where he has been received with great attention, and has received many plaudits.

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THE WAY THEY'RE PUT UP. In sealed glass vials, is enough to itself to recommend Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. It keeps them always fresh and velvety. You can swallow them easily, without any trouble. They're the best old-fashioned pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes.

But these little Pellets are better at every point than the old ones.

strengthening effect on the lining membranes of the intestines, they increase the natural action of the bowels, and permanently cure diarrhoea, Biliousness, Disease of Sour Stomach, Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drowsiness.

There's no danger of any real harm, and their help lasts.

One tiny granule is a gentle laxative; three are cathartics.

They're the smallest, the size, and the easiest in the way they act. They're the cheapest, too, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money back.

Nothing else can be "just as good." Trick dealers always have things to urge upon you which are better for them to sell, but bad for you to buy.

dered incalculable aid to those whose cause he advocated. He has always been a liberal contributor to his party, and in this way.

He made his first race for office in 1870, defeating W. D. Hopper, a man of fine legal attainment and great personal popularity, for county Attorney of Garrard County, by a small majority. Judge George Denney ran on the same ticket for county Judge and it is still conceded to have been the hottest, fiercest political fight ever had in that county.

In 1872 he was chosen Elector for the Eighth Congressional District, but later on was nominated for Congress and ran against Hon. Milton J. Durham, who was then in his prime very popular and a forcible debater. He was defeated by some 600 votes, greatly reducing the former Democratic majority. In 1874 he was again tendered the nomination, but declined. In 1876 he was again nominated and again made the race against Durham, being defeated by an increased majority, which, however, was due to the large foreign vote on the line of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, then being constructed through four counties of the district. His party in that year gave him the淳民ary nomination for United States Senator, although he was ineligible for nomination.

In 1879 he was chosen Temporary Chairman of the State Convention at Louisville and accepted in a ringing speech that captured the entire assembly. So great was the enthusiasm that he was unanimously nominated for Attorney-General, although he stated that he could not and would not accept the nomination on account of ill-health. He afterwards positively refused to accept. Hon. A. D. Clarke was nominated in his stead. In 1880 he led the Grant forces in the State Convention, and was selected a delegate-at-large to the Chicago National Convention, seconding the nomination of General Grant in one of the most forcible and eloquent speeches ever delivered in a Convention. There he was chosen by the Kentucky delegation a member of the National Republican Committee.

In 1882 he was once more nominated for Congress, but declined to make the race, and in 1884 was again selected delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, where he won imperishable renown by delivering a speech defeating proposed rule from Indiana and Massachusetts to curtail Southern representation, at the close of which the immense audience arose and repeatedly cheered him. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated for Governor, and made the best race ever made by a Republican in Kentucky. His party again gave him the nomination for United States Senator, but defeated by James B. Beck. Legislation being almost wholly Democratic.

In 1888 he was unanimously chosen delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and was unanimously instructed for the Vice-President, receiving the largest vote ever given to a Southern Republican since the war. In 1889 he was tendered by President Harrison the Corean Mission, which he declined. After the unfortunate death of Col. W. C. Goodloe he was elected member of the National Republican Committee. In 1892 he was again selected delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and again made a member of the National Committee and afterwards made a member of the National Executive Committee, of which he is now a member.

HIS RACE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1887. Best shows the political strength and great popularity of Col. Bradley. Notwithstanding the party was but poorly organized and confronted with a united Democracy, with its idol as its leader; and notwithstanding the State was flooded with Democratic speakers, and he had but little help, he reduced the Democratic plurality of the preceding Gubernatorial race from 43,917 to 17,015-26,902. The official papers also show that he received 11,517 more votes than Woods did as against John Young Brown in 1891. It was during this memorable race that he made the terrible attack on Democratic misgovernment, charging corruption at Frankfort. He was denounced in the bitterest terms by the Democratic press and State officials, but public opinion growing out of the canvass impelled Governor Buckner to call for an exhibition of the books with the result of the whole State awakening one morning to find its Treasury looted for some \$250,000.00 and the State Treasurer ("Honest Dick" Tate) in foreign lands, thus proving Bradley's charges in the most substantial way.

8. Teachers who have not yet begun to read, and those who have read but little, can, by close application, complete the work by April 1, and we trust they will do so. Respy,

ED PORTER THOMPSON,
JAMES H. FUQUA,
C. A. LEONARD.

Frankfort, January 2, 1895.

Applicants can secure a list of questions by sending to or calling at my office. We want the premium. Can't we get it?

Z. H. SCHULTZ,
County Superintendent.

President Cleveland's Message.

The President's Message on the necessities of the Treasury was sent to Congress yesterday, and with it Mr. Springer presented in the House Administration Bill No. 3, which has two negative but unquestionable virtues. It entirely omits the State bank scheme, and it does not interfere at all with coinage. But it proposes an indefinite issue of fifty-year

notes.

The President proposes too much.

highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Govt Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold, bearing interest at not more than 3 per cent., in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and multiplies of said sums, with full discretion to the Secretary to the mode of selling them. But for these bonds gold is to be received, except that the Secretary at his discretion may receive in payment and cancel legal-tender or Treasury notes. These bonds, and any others except a per cent., may serve as security for National bank circulation to their par value. But it is provided that the proceeds shall be used to maintain a gold reserve, and to redeem and retire legal-tender and Treasury notes, and that notes so redeemed shall be cancelled and not reissued. Further, it is proposed that banknotes of less than \$10 each shall not hereafter be issued, but silver certificates of small denominations in their stead, and that gold only shall be received for customs after July 1.

"Concerning the height that salmon can jump under favorable circumstances there is in one place in Norway undeniable evidence that salmon sometimes have made a perfectly clear jump of 16 feet—perpendicular height. No doubt, a jump of the said height is quite unusual; but having myself examined the spot where the occurrence had taken place and heard the evidence of persons who have themselves witnessed it, I can not doubt the fact."—[Forest and Stream.]

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh That Contains Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggist, price 75c per bottle.

28 1/2 mo.

Reading Circle Examinations—Directions.

1. County Superintendents will please to provide each member of the Reading Circle in his County with a set of these questions, as soon as can conveniently be done.

2. Members will be allowed to keep the questions until they finish the examinations, and may refer to their books and review as much as they please while writing the examinations.

3. Use legal cap paper on which to write your examinations. Leave the margin at the left, and number the questions to correspond to the questions.

4. The examinations must be completed and the papers sent to the County Superintendent on or before April 1, 1895.

5. The County Examiners will examine the papers during the month of April, and on the first of May will issue Reading Circle Certificates to those whose papers show reasonable thoroughness in the course read.

6. The examinations must be completed and the papers sent to the County Superintendent on or before April 1, 1895.

7. As stated in our circular of June 11, 1894, A Fifty Dollar Teachers' Library will be presented to the county whose records, the first week in May, show that the per cent of teachers who have completed the Reading Circle Course is greater than that of any other county.

8. Teachers who have not yet begun to read, and those who have read but little, can, by close application, complete the work by April 1, and we trust they will do so. Respy,

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A simple provision for current necessities until the Congress just elected can have time to act would have been timely. But nobody can say how violent a contraction of the note circulation might immediately follow the offer of interest-bearing gold bonds in place of \$500,000,000 of notes to be cancelled and not reissued. This one element of grave uncertainty, if there were not others, makes the President's proposal dangerous in a practical sense, and will deprive it of the favor of multitudes who will warmly commend his courage in urging an issue of gold-bearing bonds. His difficulty is that he has lost touch with the people, and instead of proposing what they want and what suits their practical necessities, has offered his latest idea of a theoretical remedy. It will be somewhat surprising if his plan No. 3 meets with much favor on either side of the House or the Senate.

[—N.Y. Tribune.]

The strikingly illustrations the isolated position into which the President's arbitrary foreign and domestic policy has forced him, that in grave emergency he proposes a measure which does not seem likely to be acceptable to any party. It is not at all probable that his own partisans will support him, under any circumstances, to an issue of gold bonds and the silver party will certainly fight it. Neither will his part or the silver party assent to payment of duties in gold alone, and that step may be fairly criticised as casting grave doubt upon note issues of the Government, which it is the immediate object of the proposed bill to protect. On the other hand, the Republicans are not at all likely to assent to a retirement of all the greenbacks and the Treasury notes. Most of the President's own party will gravely doubt whether the National bank circulation will expand fast enough to fill so large a gap, and will angrily protest against opening that wide field for circulation to National banks only.

But Republicans will undoubtedly object to the substitution of small silver certificates for small bank notes and legal tenders, on the ground that the money of the working people, the money of wages and retail trade, ought to be the best kind of money in use, and not the most distrusted and the most likely to depreciate.

A patriotic compromise is sometimes the height of wisdom, though it suits no party. But that cannot be when each and every feature of it is intensively objectionable to a great body of voters.

Closely examined, this latest plan of the Administration seems to be its weakest. It contains nothing that is urgently desired by either of the large elements in public opinion.

There are indeed multitudes who wish gold bonds issued, and see that money cannot now be economically raised in any other way; but a large share of these emphatically oppose the retirement of legal-tender and Treasury notes, redeemable in gold, and the substitution in wage-payments and retail trade of small certificates redeemable in silver only.

The enlargement of the opportunities for National bank circulation will

please a powerful class of citizens, but it will kindle the utmost hostility in another and apparently much larger class.

Further, the President's declaration that "apprehension as to our financial ability does not rest upon

calculation of our revenue" invites

attention to the radical weakness of his whole plan, which is, in effect, to borrow money for an indefinite time to come, while the Government refuses to raise by taxation money enough to meet its obligations already outstanding.

Another class of royal purveyors is called upon to present to her annually a cloth, while from other sources again she is entitled to an annual contribution of currycombs, fire tongs, lances, and croissants. Moreover at the coronation the lord of manor of Addington must present to the sovereign a "dish of pottage" composed of "milk of almon, brown of capona, sugar, spices, chickens parboiled and chopped." At the same ceremony the lord of the manor of Hoxton is obliged, by virtue of his tenure from the crown, to present the monarch with a towel, the lord of the manor of the workshop giving the sovereign a "right-handed glove." These are only a few of the various requisites to which Queen Victoria is entitled by tradition and usage for the stiffening of her royal garments.

Another class of royal purveyors, says the Chicago Times, is a certain number of ladies who manufacture shawls, which are dispatched to her every year from the kingdom of Cashmere. They vary in value, as a rule, from sixty to two hundred and fifty pounds sterling apiece, and the queen is accustomed to present one of them as a wedding present to every young girl of the aristocracy in whose future she is in any way interested. Every tailor derives a profit from the sale of these shawls, and the queen's dressers are paid a large sum for the stiffening of her royal garments.

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Hartford Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

SAM. A. ANDERSON Proprietor.

JO. E. ROGERS Editor.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

Subscribers Take Notice.

Do you owe us any subscription? If so, please send or bring it to us. We need it. We have to pay cash for everything. In fact, it takes lots of money to run a newspaper. We are now, and have been, sending some statements to our subscribers. Don't wait to receive a statement, but examine the label on your paper and see what you owe and send the amount to us without delay. Perhaps your account is small, but we have so many of these small accounts that they soon make big ones. See to it that you do not get a dun.

Remember, when you pay up for THE REPUBLICAN and one year in advance you will receive the New York Weekly Tribune or the Louisville Weekly Commercial one year free. By all means, if you owe us on subscription, pay up.

Good Reading Free.

Besides giving our patrons one of the best papers in the State, we have made arrangements by which we will send either one of the following papers together with THE REPUBLICAN for the price named. Remember when you pay up for THE REPUBLICAN and one year in advance you are entitled to one of these papers at the price named:

New York Weekly Tribune . . . \$1.25
Louisville Weekly Commercial . . . 1.25
Home and Farm 1.25
Weekly Courier-Journal 1.75
Globe-Democrat (semi-weekly) . . . 1.50
Cosmopolitan Magazine 2.25
Commercial Appeal 1.30
Address all orders to

THE REPUBLICAN,
Hartford, Ky.

MR. C. P. BARNES, the great Louisville jeweler, died of pneumonia Monday night.

It is now believed that the dark-skinned ex-Queen Lil is to be banished. O, Grover, how can you permit it? Couldn't you send another Willis to interfere?

The Contest Board, which is composed of the County Judge and the two nearest Magistrates, meets on the first Monday in March to hear the case on the saloon contest.

The proverbial oldest inhabitant has been appealed to in vain to tell of a winter with more cold weather to the square inch than the one that is now emptying coalhouses and bringing dismay to the man whose wife persistently refuses to light the fire.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW gets \$100,000 a year for managing the great Vanderbilt fortune. This is the largest salary paid in the United States and twice the amount of the salary of the President. He earns \$30 an hour during working hours or 50 cents a minute.

HON. George Denny is pushing his investigations in his contest for the seat in the next National House of Representatives from the Seventh District. Already enough Owensmen who had not registered but who voted have been found to more than put Denny in.

The contest between Judge Sterling B. Toney and Col. St. John Boyle over the Appellate Judgeship, is still on at Frankfort. There is no doubt that Boyle was elected and the great effort to defeat the will of the people will make votes for the Republican ticket in November.

The indications now are that Congress will adjourn without doing anything to relieve the distressed condition of the Treasury, and without passing any general financial legislation whatever. If that proves true, then the last nail is driven up to the head in the Democratic coffin.

JUDGE BARR, of the Federal Court, Monday at Owensboro virtually held that the Separate Coach Law is unconstitutional by giving peremptory instructions to the jury to find for the plaintiff in the case of Rev. W. H. Anderson vs. L. & N. R.R., compelling the colored minister to ride in a separate coach. The jury assessed one cent and cost.

A petition was filed in the County Court Monday praying that an election be held in the town of Beaver Dam to determine whether or not the Ohio County Prohibition Law shall become inoperative in that town. The date named for the election is April the 10th. The proposition to open saloons in our neighboring city will be defeated.

The teachers of the county should remember that at the last Institute it was resolved to enter the contest for the \$50 prize to be awarded the county having the largest number of teachers pass the State Reading Circle. This examination will be held this spring and every teacher in the county should pass it and thus secure the prize. Supt. Shultz is making every effort to carry the plan to success.

The warcloud which was gathering over Mexico and Guatemala so rapidly a few days ago is about dispelled.

The latest advices are that the proposition to vote on the saloon question in Beaver Dam will be withdrawn,

MANY families around Emporia, Nebraska, are at the point of starvation. Outside aid is being solicited for the sufferers.

The continued cold weather has driven the wild beasts in Arkansas to destroy much stock, attack persons and in one instance to carry off a four-year-old child.

The Pope writes that he does not favor bicycle riding by Catholic priests. Wonder what he thinks of girls of his faith mounting a "flyer" and taking a "spin," etc.

RICHARD PERRY, on Tuesday murdered his cousin and schoolmate, William Perry, on the school play grounds at Latonia, Ky., with a base ball bat. The boys were seventeen and an old feud between the fathers, who are brothers, was the cause.

PROF. Z. O. KING, of La Grange, is mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Prof. King is an old Ohio county boy, a successful teacher and would make a strong candidate. His many friends here hope that he may announce himself for that place.

A FEW years ago a husband and wife in Louisville quarreled and separated. Their children were sent to the House of Refuge. Saturday one of them died. The father prepared the remains for burial and at the funeral the erring father and mother met and clasped each other over the coffin of their child, were again united.

The Federal officers have just succeeded in arresting a preacher moonshiner in Tennessee. Things like that may be expected to happen in a State where the will of the people is trampled upon in the manner adopted by the Legislature of that great State, in its attempt to rob Evans of the Governorship, to which he was elected.

The Louisville Times of last Saturday published an article which does great injustice to County Clerk Hocken, to the editor of THE REPUBLICAN and to others. The Times has evidently allowed itself to be imposed upon, for Ananias, himself, assisted by his Satanic Majesty, could not have crowded more, that was mean, misleading and false into twice the space occupied by the mischievous article.

COL. HENRY WATTERSON has been interviewed by a Cincinnati reporter and says many interesting things, from which the Democracy can receive little or no consolation. Among other things he said the following:

"Of course the break-up in the solid South has come, and it has come to stay, too. The cause is simple enough. There is no more reason under the sun why the people of South Carolina and Georgia should be bound by a single policy, now that slavery has been abolished, than that those of Ohio and Indiana should be. The solid North broke first, and I predicted then that it would be a matter of only a short time when the solid South would go. As a matter of fact, there is a general political break-up occurring in this country, and the political map-makers will have some wholesale revoicing to do before long. In Eastern Tennessee, North Western Georgia, Western North Carolina and Southern Kentucky the leaven of Henry Clay protectionism has been at work all these years, and but for the constant menace of Federal interference with local affairs which the Republican managers have foolishly held out there would have been a break in the lines long ago."

"Aside from that the young generation in the South sees what colossal fortunes protection has piled up in the North, and they want some of it for themselves. If the Harrisons and Lodges are kept in the rear the Republican party has a bright future in the South; that is, the Democrats can no longer solidify the States of that section into a compact political mass."

At present Hartford, it seems, stands before the world, at least in one respect, in no enviable position. The town is one of the oldest in the State. It is noted far and wide for the culture, refinement and intelligence of its people. It has furnished the school, and to the councils of the State and Nation. It has splendid commercial and industrial advantages only awaiting the touch of industry and enterprise to yield a rich reward. Hartford people are kind, hospitable and brave, pleasant, companionable and neighborly. The town possesses the finest school in the State west of Muldraugh Hill, and a school, too, capable of indefinite development and extension. A town possessing all these present and possible advantages should be up and at something. The town needs macadamized streets, it needs an electric railway to connect with the C. O. & S. W. R. R. at Beaver Dam, the College needs additions and additional departments because of its unprecedented growth, the town needs a better system of street working and cleaning. This list of questions, any and all of which merit the attention of our people and not only their attention but their earnest thought and zealous labor, might be continued

at length. But the above will be sufficient to point the thoughtful citizen to the many useful and profitable problems to whose solution and adoption our people could well afford to give their time and energy. Instead, however, of being engaged in an undertaking that would build up the town along commercial, industrial, educational or moral lines, we are wrangling over the question whether or not we shall have open saloons. What a spectacle!

Cleveland's Change of Front.

The most interesting and significant thing about Cleveland's special message is the fact that it represents a manifest change of front on part. That is to say, it differs in an important way from that part of his annual message relating to the same subject. It will be remembered that he then recommended a plan of currency reform which was calculated to extinguish the national banks and to introduce a system of State banks and of issue. The Carlisle bill embodied this plan and he gave that measure his unqualified endorsement. Now he proposes to perpetuate the national banks by providing them with an additional basis of circulation in the form of an unlimited quantity of fifty year bonds, and the idea of State banks is entirely discarded. There is not a single feature of this new plan that is in harmony with the platform or the prevailing sentiment of his party. On the contrary, it directly antagonizes the known opinions and wishes of a large majority of that party. It does not contemplate any further silver coinage, or any other kind of ill-advised and dangerous inflation. In short, it is nothing if not anti-Democratic.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the Republicans can support the President in this new attempt to solve the currency problem without any sacrifice of their convictions or any violation of the principles and politics of their party. He has practically come over to their side so far as this great issue is concerned. His message is equivalent to a confession that he was mistaken in recommending the passage of the Carlisle bill, and that he is now satisfied that the best thing to do is to preserve the Republican banking system and prevent the revival of the old wild-cat currency. The fact that he thus repudiates the platform upon which he was elected is a conclusive reason why those who tried to defeat him should now co-operate with him in the promotion of the public welfare and prosperity. He does not ask them to be inconsistent, but only to vote according to views that they have always entertained. It will not do for them to say that they are opposed to the perpetuation of the national banking system which has proved to be so advantageous to the country, or that they are against the selling of bonds to replenish the fund upon which the stability of the currency depends, whatever may be the cause of the depletion of said fund. They are not responsible for the present unfortunate situation, to be sure; but they will be in a measure responsible for its continuance if they neglect or refuse to assist the President in bringing about a better State of things by Republican methods.—[Globe-Democrat.]

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Fanning Press Fakers.

The Louisville Post prints the following section from the New York statue books and urges the press of the State to advocate the passage of such a law for Kentucky:

"Any person who wilfully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever to any manager, editor, publisher, reporter or other employee of a publisher of any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or serial, any statement concerning any person or corporation, which, if published therein, would be libel, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

"Such a law would certainly spare the press a great deal of annoyance and would materially lessen the action brought for libel.

There are other laws which we think should be passed by the Legislature and which should be agitated by the State papers. The chief of these is a reform in our jury system. The follow of the present law is demonstrated in every case tried by jury.

The fact that a man has read or discussed the circumstances connected with a case should not disqualify him for jury service in that particular case, as long as he is a character and probity are unquestioned and so long as he is in a position to render an impartial verdict. The man who forms an honest opinion is ever ready to alter it in conformity to the facts in the case. Ignorance of what is transpiring around him or the inability to reach a conclusion or form an opinion of his own should no longer be the principal qualification of a juror. This condition is not only an obstacle to justice, but it is also often the means of piling up expense on the State. What say the State press to a change in our jury law?—[Warren County Courier.]

Common sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that ever disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good.

The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Common sense

As it was with the last Democratic Administration before the war, so it is with the first, since the war; only, the magnificent management of the Republican party of the Government's affairs for nearly 30 years, has made possible for the Democrats to borrow money at a much less rate of interest than they did under Buchanan, or at any other time. Those of your readers who are not old enough to remember former Democratic Administra-

tions should be told not to be alarmed about the great loans that are being continually negotiated to secure money to meet the common family expenses of the Government for it was always thus when Democrats were in power. They were never accustomed to see any thing threatening in that, even now, in days past we see that Secretary Carlisle has sighted a surplus of the breakers with an average deficit of \$8,000,000 a month, and at the same time trying to negotiate a small loan of \$100,000. Yes, they always were a hopeful set.

As a party they never did have any business sense and never will have. As a party they have on more than one occasion followed their false theories to the very brink of ruin, and have on more occasions than this one brought this country to the very same point it is to day. The condition of the country now is a new condition for the Democrats to get it in. They have done the same thing often before. Yet the people, from time to time, in that state of natural unrest, as it comes to States and Nations, as it does to individuals, returns them to power and after paying the penalty for their folly retires them as they have always done heretofore, and will do it again in 1896. C. J.

A SLANG DICTIONARY.

Over Two Thousand Choice Selections from London Streets.

There has just been presented to parliament, in connection with the labor commission, what really amounts to a new slang dictionary. It is a glossary of the technical words used in the evidence already given, which amount to more than two thousand.

When a witness made use of one of these picturesque terms, the highly sensible plan was adopted of writing and asking him what he meant by it, and this source of knowledge has been supplemented by consulting members of the committee and standard dictionaries.

"Oncoft men," it is useful to know, are men who work for day wages.

"A fogger" is a middleman in the nail and chain trade.

A hansom is technically known as a "showful."

A cabman who owns the vehicle he drives is a "little mush," while an inexperienced Jehu may be either a "gardener" or a "whack."

The glossary even acquaints parliament and the world with the fact that "boozoo" is derived from the Arabic name for beer, and the young men burning to know precisely what a "scalliwag" may be will have his curiosity satisfied.—London Telegraph.

WOMEN RUN THE STATE.

The Curious Government of the Little Kingdom of Bantam.

Among the colonial possessions or dependencies of Holland there is a remarkable little state which, in its constitution and the custom of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest flights of the advocates of women's rights. In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is in other respects an independent state, politically without importance, yet happy, rich and since immemorial governed and defended by women. The sovereign is, says the Brooklyn Eagle, indeed, a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to women. The king is entirely dependent upon his state council, composed of three women. The highest authorities, all state officers, court functionaries, military commanders and soldiers are, without exception, women. The men are agriculturists and merchants. The king's body guard is formed of amazons, who ride in the masculine style. The throne is inherited by the eldest son, and in case the king dies without issue a hundred amazons assemble and choose a successor from among their own sons, the chosen one being then proclaimed lawful king.

Great victories were won in other districts, noticeable in the 5th and a most splendid and well equipped man is Col. Evans, and the party will have just pride in having such a representative from the metropolitan district of the State, but the victory won there was not so unexpected nor did it at any time seem so impracticable as the fourth.

There are many reasons, which may be advanced hereafter, why Mr. Lewis should succeed Mr. Blackburn in the U. S. Senate, but for the present we will content ourselves by only putting him in nomination.

Stepping for a moment aside from State to National politics, it is in order to ask where in the Democracy, in the National Council, at any way? With a revenue law insufficient to raise revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government it is trying to further reduce the tariff on refined sugars. Running continually behind month after month, borrowing gold to meet the deficiency, and keep up the reserve, while treasury notes and greenbacks are used over and over again for drawing the gold out as fast as loans can be negotiated, and nothing done to keep them out of the dilemma.

This thing of borrowing money, however, to meet the current expenses of the Government is no new thing with Democracy. They have generally had that to do when in full power. When they fell from power 35 years ago they were borrowing money to run the necessary expenses of the Government. Buchanan's Administration, in a time of profound peace and during a period of great natural prosperity, had to borrow money for current expenses.

As it was with the last Democratic Administration before the war, so it is with the first, since the war; only, the magnificent management of the Republican party of the Government's affairs for nearly 30 years, has made possible for the Democrats to borrow money at a much less rate of interest than they did under Buchanan, or at any other time. Those of your readers who are not old enough to remember former Democratic Administra-

U. S. SENATOR.

"C. J." Favors our New Congressman.

And Gives His Opinion of the Administration.

LEBANON, KY., Feb. 5th, 1895.

It has been my endeavor, for several months past, to furnish each week for your paper such thoughts as seemed to me might be of possible interest to your readers touching political and public matters; occasional absence from home sometimes interferes, however.

I have a pleasant acquaintance with many citizens of Ohio county, as well as some of the neighboring counties thereto, and consider it a great pleasure to meet them through your columns.

The high possibility, to say nothing of the strong probability, of the Republicans controlling the next Legislature has caused him already to be casting around for the best and most available man for the U. S. Senate. I have recently read an interview had with a prominent Republican, high in the councils of the party, in which suggestions were made of eminent gentlemen for that position. Strange enough, among the names suggested, did not appear the name of a single man who aided in winning the great victory in Kentucky last November. That fact had no significance, but it should be understood now, that when the mantle of an U. S. Senator falls on the shoulders of a Kentucky Republican, it must cover the shoulders of some worthy one who aided in the largest extent possible in redeeming Kentucky from the rotten Bourbon rule.

I would not detract in the least from any of the gentlemen who won magnificent victories in Democratic districts, but it is conceded throughout the State that the redemption of the Fourth district was an achievement in politics, possibly, never witnessed in Kentucky before. Mr. Lewis, victory, not only complete and astounding to his foes, but as unexpected and as incomprehensible to them as was the victory at Pelusium over the Assyrian King; and very much on the same order. At one time in the history of the Fourth district it seemed that nothing short of an Angel of the Lord to smite the Democracy hip and thigh would ever avail to overthrow them, but it is done—

"And there lay the rider distorted and pale,

With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail."

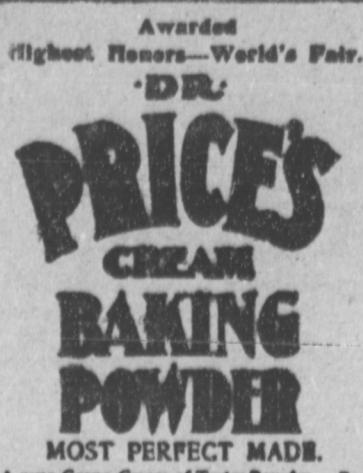
for further particulars see the joint telegraph.

Comparisons and poetry aside, the

Fourth district has been redeemed from the most rotten ring rule of Democracy that ever cursed any district and Hon. John W. Lewis, Congressman elect, did it. He made a personal canvass of his district, making many speeches in each county and did more real hard work in the district than ever was done by all the Republican candidates before in all the campaigns put together. He is the peer of any man in Kentucky and is well fitted to succeed Senator Blackburn; and our representation in the Senate would be as many steps forward in that event as it will be in the House. The Fourth district will ask and claim, large consideration from the State at large for its Representative when the selection of a U. S. Senator comes to be made.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

Mrs. C. L. Field is improving.

For good rigs call on Field & Holbrook.

Bale hay for sale at Field & Holbrook.

Mr. A. C. Cain was in Whitesville last week.

Mr. J. M. Caschier has moved to the Bent property.

Mr. Virge Renfrow, Sulphur Springs, was in town yesterday.

Col. W. H. Moore, Sulphur Springs, was in town yesterday.

Mr. John W. Graham, of Narrows, called to see us Tuesday.

Mr. B. D. Ringo was in Louisville last Friday on legal business.

Mr. J. S. Field, Cincinnati, visited relatives in the county last week.

Hot Coffee and lunch at all hours at Hall Bros., corner Union and Market Streets.

Messrs. G. C. Westerfield and M. L. Heavrin made a business trip to Narrows last week.

A dance was given at the Court House Tuesday night, and there was only a small attendance.

Bullington & Cain have new hardware tools throughout and are prepared to give you the very best work.

Capt. S. E. Cox left Tuesday for a few weeks visit to friends and relatives in Louisville, Hawesville and Owensboro.

Miss Susie May, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Daviess county for the past month, returned home yesterday.

Hall Bros. deal in all kinds fresh meats, game chickens, turkeys, sausages, etc. Give them a call for anything in their line at lowest prices.

Wesley Briggs, a blind tiger negro, who was arrested by Marshal Bullington in December, was fined \$200.00 and 90 days in jail, in Federal Court at Owensboro last week.

Messrs. Bullington & Cain have rented the new barber shop, and have put in new furniture throughout, and are better prepared than ever to accommodate the trade.

Mrs. Penelope Carnahan died suddenly in Rockport on Tuesday evening. The late husband of Mrs. Carnahan was at one time Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Marriage license: B. W. Rowe to Miss Mary Greer, Spain Marlow to Miss Bertha Roberts, James C. Worsley to Sonora Craig J. W. Sharp to Miss M. A. Baker, John W. Purcell to Miss Florence E. Hawkins.

The Court Speaks.

FRENTIS, Feb. 4, 1895.

Please allow me space in your paper to correct a report made by a committee appointed by the Commercial Club, of Hartford, to ask the Fiscal Court for a donation for the benefit of the Kentucky Bureau of Information and Immigration. Said committee's report, as appears in THE REPUBLICAN of February 1st, that they had been unsuccessful, the court not having the power to do so. Right here, please the power of that court was never questioned, neither was it discussed in my hearing, and I was present all the time. Mr. James Carson spoke to me about the matter on the 17th day of December, 1894. I told him I would oppose any appropriation for that purpose. He (Carson) having first explained whole matter to me, I think it was Tuesday of the Fiscal Court, that Mr. Carson presented the matter to the court and failed to get a motion for the allowance. Then it was, this Commercial Club had a meeting and appointed a committee to ask the Fiscal Court for the necessary amount, which I think was \$75.

Then on Friday or Saturday Mr. John J. McHenry, in a very able little speech, presented the matter to the court, and asked that the court make the allowance asked for, and the court set down on it with a thud. The report of Club's Committee leaves the impression that the Court might have done so had it been in the Court's power. Such was not the case, if it was not legal I doubt if a member of that court knew it. The Judge and every Justice, save one, opposed it. The County Attorney opposed it. I oppose the scheme, because I cannot afford to advertise a thing that is not for sale. I am not willing to tax the tax payers to take stock in any such a concern. Now, Mr. Commercial Club, have your committee pose as to the legality of their demands. The tax payers say no, no.

JONT B. WILSON.

Notice!

Business hours of Bank of Hartford are from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., without interruption.

Drs. D. L. Miller and Lee Mitchel, who have been attending College in Louisville, have returned to their homes, the former near town, the latter at Beaver Dam.

A three weeks old infant of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Mills, Kinderhook, died last Tuesday night and was buried at Alexander burying grounds Wednesday.

Eld. I. H. Teel, of the Christian Church, administered the ordinance of baptism to Rev. Martin, of the Methodist Church, at Beaver Dam last Saturday morning.

Eld. I. H. Teel has resigned the pastorate of the Christian Church at this place. Bro. Teel has many friends here who will always feel an interest in his welfare wherever he may go.

Mr. Wilber Tinsley has purchased Mr. W. T. Woodward's farm, in the Beda neighborhood, consisting of 50 acres of land—consideration, \$400. Mr. Woodward has moved to the old Woodward farm near by.

William Williamson of Echols Ky., and Miss Effie T. Taylor were married Jan. 30th at the home of the bride, services by Dr. W. J. Finley. The occasion was a very pleasant one. May they live long and be useful and happy.

Mr. C. R. Martin, the hustling jeweler, has moved his Jewelry stock to the L. B. Bean old stand, and besides keeping the best stock of Jewelry in the Green River country, he will handle all kinds of Feed Stuffs. Mr. Martin is a first-class gentleman, and if you need anything in his line would do well to call on him.

Mr. L. M. Kender, who made such an efficient Deputy Clerk under Clerk Holbrook, has accepted a position as book keeper for the Commercial Building and Trust Company, of Louisville. He left Monday morning to take charge of his duties. Mr. Kender is a first-class gentleman and a good book-keeper, and all predict for him abundant success.

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county constituents dropped into Major Payan's famous Brunswick restaurant and ordered a liberal supper. They were hungry, but when a bill of \$36 was presented to them for the repast they were inclined to kick. The suave major went over each item of the order and showed their prices in plain figures on the bill of fare. He was in a fair way of conciliating them until he came to a quail on toast, 75 cents each. This struck the judge as exorbitant, "Say fellows," he said, "do you know what that is? That's nothin' but patridge on light bread. Why, we can buy 'em for forty cents a dozen in Ohio county." And the major had to compromise on that item.

KINDERHOOK.

After reading several letters in your paper from Daisy Deane, we believe she is growing negligent and does not give all of the news in our community, not being ashamed of our country and people. We do not wish to misrepresent Daisy Deane, but knowing she has entered school and that we wish her well and may go to work and improve her time and write better letters.

Our school is progressing nicely and new scholars every day. Miss Bertha Riley has entered school after a week's sickness. Mr. Lowry Mills has entered school. Martin King, of Badar, has entered school at Alexander. Our school is the best in the county. We have 50 scholars and are good workers, and we will say to you we will do all in our power to make them enjoy themselves.

Cow Boy.

Married in Kansas.

Mr. J. B. Barnett, formerly of this county, and Miss Lillie Smith, of Redfield, Kan., were married at the home of the latter on Sunday, Jan. 27. Mr. Barnett is a son of Mrs. Amanda Barnett, near town, and has a large circle of friends and relatives here, who wish him and his bride much happiness.

HORTON.

Vine Hill school closed February 2; Miss Alice Plummer, teacher.

Uncle Bill Wilson gave the young people of the neighborhood a nice social. All had a good time.

Miss Mary Leach is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity from Palo.

Mr. T. C. Snell is confined to his room with diabetes. Willie Lisle is on the sick list.

Born, to the wife of T. H. Faught S. C. T.

It is Better to be than to Do.

One may shine among her fellows and be noted for the doing of many good things yet at heart be far from good or beautiful or true. Nobility is within and while it always manifests itself in our acts, it is not always true that our actions are what they seem. Men have been burned at the stake because they were stubborn and headstrong and loved their own way.

The distinction between being and doing should be especially remembered in the training of children. We are so ready to be satisfied with mere good conduct, possibly because bad conduct gives us annoyance personally, that we overlook the true point. We punish and reward children for what they do; the child's definition of badness is "doing what mamma doesn't allow," and having a more logical mind than his mother, the little one soon sees that if the sin is entirely in the doing all will be well if he is not found out, and he is encouraged to practice deceit.

We need to go more deeply into the question of morals; we need to understand the principle that teaches that the man who hateth his brother is a murderer; we need to learn that it is as wrong to think a lie to tell it, and that the hands are nothing but the heart that is all.

When your little one refrains from helping himself to the pantry Jam-pot because mamma will whip him if he touches it, has in addition to being a thief, become a coward, and you have succeeded in implanting within him the most contemptible of all traits. But if you teach him the difference between mine and thine, and implant within his tender conscience an abhorrence of touching what does not belong to him, you have laid the foundations of a character of true nobility.—[Woman Kind.]

RENDER.

John Taylor, colored, had coal to fall on him in the Render Mines last Monday, which bruised him up considerably and cutting an ugly gash over his right eye.

The report that attempts have been made to hold up and rob some parties in our midst are receiving some discredit, especially the last one, as some people have already said in their opinion it was an excitement raised to cause the people to get a Town Marshal.

A READER.

Browder and Walker.

The Owensboro Messenger says:

"When I was a young lawyer," said Hon. Wilber F. Browder, "I was appointed to defend a fellow charged with stealing a ring and some other articles from a young woman who had just been married. He confessed his guilt and the case was submitted to the jury without argument. Notwithstanding his plea of guilty, the jury acquitted. I was curious to know how they arrived at such a verdict and asked one old fellow who was on the jury about it. 'Well, sir,' said he, 'we're of the opinion that instead of complaining to the grand jury, the woman's husband ought to have thrashed the fellow for stealing her things and we concluded to show our contempt for such a coward by acquitting the man.'

Another good one is told on Judge Walker. He and a party of his Ohio

IMPLEMENT OF GAMING.

Curious Origin of Playing Cards, Dice and Dominos.

India and China the Source of These Popular Playthings — Some of the Games Played by the Mongolians.

Who would suppose that playing cards were originally derived from the knuckle bones of sheep? Yet such is the fact. If you do not believe it, ask Stewart Culin, ethnologist attached to the University of Pennsylvania, who, according to the Washington Star, has made the study of games, from the scientific point of view, his specialty. The so-called knuckle bones are familiar enough, being used to this day by children in various parts of the world. They are the ankle bones of the sheep, and are four-sided. It seems odd to find that dice in Arabic are called by a name which means ankle bones. Nobody knows how long they were first employed for playing games. One day it occurred to somebody that a cube was better adapted to the purpose. That must have happened in very ancient times, for the Romans of old had dice which were not like our own, even in the arrangement of the numbers on the faces—i.e., the six opposite the one, the five opposite the two, and the four opposite the three.

It will be observed that the sum of any two opposite numbers is always seven. This may have something to do with the fact that seven used to be regarded as a magical number. Of the respect accorded to it there is evidence in many passages of the Bible. The most ancient cubical die known dates back to 600 B. C.—that is, twenty-five hundred years ago. It was found at Naukratis, a Greek colony in Egypt. The earliest dice were made in pairs, right and left, like knuckle bones, one of which was always from the right leg and the other from the left leg of the animal. Two dice were usually employed, because they were two knuckle bones. Mr. Culin says that dice probably originated in India. From there they were brought to China whence they have been used in gambling all over the world. The Chinese are great gamblers; they invented a modification of the dice, which is called the domino. Put two dice faces side by side and you have the domino. Dominoes are said to have been devised in the year 1120 of the Christian era by a Chinese emperor for the amusement of his wives. It is more likely, however, that they merely obtained the imperial approval at that date.

There are twenty-one possible throws with two dice, so twenty-one dominoes may be regarded as natural dominoes.

However the Chinese have doubled up some of the numbers so as to make a full set for playing thirty-two in all.

All over eastern Asia the customary outfit of dominoes is thirty-two. Our dominoes, obtained by way of Europe, are only twenty-eight and are modified by the introduction of blank faces.

The domino game of Europe and America is the match game. It is played in China, but is an unimportant one among the many Chinese games of dominoes. The Chinese domino games are all of them dice games elaborated. Dominoes are also used in China, like dice, for fortune telling. That system of divination has an extensive literature of its own. The Chinese dominoes all have astrological names.

In China cosmical names are given to the numbers on the dice. Six is the throw of heaven, ace is the throw of earth, four is the throw of man, while one and three are chosen to represent the harmony that unites heaven, earth and man. The throw of double five is called the "plum flower," five and six is the "tiger's head," four and six is "long-sleaved seven," one and five is "red-mailed six." These terms remind one of the goblins who play the game of "craps." On Chinese dice the "one" and "four" are always red, while the dots on the other faces are black. Mr. Culin cannot assign any reason for this certainty.

There is a legend to the effect that on one occasion an emperor of the Ming dynasty was almost defeated in a game by his queen. The only possibility for him to win was that the die should turn up "fours." They did so, and he was so gratified that from that time forth the "fours" on all dice were marked in red.

Take an ordinary domino of bone or wood, enlarge it, make it of paper, and it becomes a playing card. Mr. Culin's study of the subject has led him to the conclusion that this is the way in which the playing card was originally evolved. The Chinese began with the knuckle bone, which became a cubical die; the latter was transformed into a domino, and the domino, in its turn was metamorphosed into a card. A domino with two "fives" on it represents the "ten-spots" of the pack. The origin of "king," "queen" and "jack" is unknown. Possibly a little light may be thrown upon the mystery by the fact that the four sides of the knuckle bone are called in Arabic the "shah," "vizier," "peasant" and "slave." The same names are given to the numbers on the cubical die, the six being the "shah." One of the games played with dominoes in China is apparently the prototype of whist. Nobody knows when dominoes and cards were introduced into Europe. We, in America, get all our games from Europe; we find no game. Poh is an old English game modified. Mr. Culin says that there are no new games

Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

A Girl Makes \$212.16 in a Month.

I read in your valuable paper how one of your subscribers made money in the plating business, but I can beat that and I am only a girl. I sent and got the new Grav Plater and cleared \$212.16 in one month. Can any of your readers beat this? You can get spoons, forks and jewelry to plate at every house. Some big articles I sent and had plated at the factory. There is plenty of work to do both in the city and country, and why should any person be poor and out of employment when such an opportunity is at hand. Anyone can get my plater by writing to Gray & Co. Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. They do all kinds of plating and will teach the art. My plater has a lathe, wheels, tools and materials for polishing—a nice little work shop. I hope my experience will help others.

What They Want.

Evidently the Kentucky Editor thinks there is more fun, better remuneration in holding office than is running newspapers, as the following will witness: Editor Green R. Kellar, of the Carlisle Mercury, wants to be Railroad Commissioner in this District; Editor Sam J. Roberts of the Lexington Evening Leader, wants to be railroad commissioner for the Lexington District; Editor George Washington Long, of the Grayson Magle, thinks he would like to be the first Republican to preside over Kentucky's empty Treasurer; Editor A. R. Dyche, of the Mountain Echo, would like to succeed himself as State Senator from the Seventeenth District while Editor George H. Dains, of the Middleboro News, would like to supplant Senator Dyche in the district. Editor E. L. Davidson, Jr., of the Pineville Messenger, thinks of running for the Legislature in his district, while the political gossips says Editor Richard W. Knott, of the Louisville Evening Post, has the gubernatorial bee buzzing busily about his bonnet. John C. Wood, of the Mt. Sterling Gazette, announces himself as a candidate for Railroad Commissioner against Green Kellar and Colonel Gassette, of the Georgetown Enterprise, desires to fill out the unexpired term of the Circuit Clerk in that country. There are others perhaps.—[Kentucky Post.]

School Report.

Report of Excelsior school, District No. 36, for the terms ending January 24, 1895: Mary Taylor 95, Leslie Leach 90, —— McSheery 88, Ada Leach 92, Lon Leach 91, Robert Barnard 91, Garfield Barnard 88, James Moseley 82, Myrtle McSheery 85, Maggie Oldham 83, Lily McSheery 80, Lem Terrence 84, Clarence McSheery 79, Otha Leach 78, Abram McSheery 78, Denham Leach 77, Harry Baldwin 81, Cliffe Leach 84, Virgil Moseley 77, Harry Plummer 81, Romie Baldwin 73, Maud Baldwin 75, Sue Moseley 84, Rob Torrence 78, Jessie Torrence 75, Loney Patterson 72, Minnie Taylor 80, Minnie Loney 75, Mattie McSheery 80, Cliffe Davis 81, Bert Davis 80, Anna Sorrels 77, Jimmie Sorrels 77, Susie Sorrels 76, James Sanderfor 85, Archie McDaniel 79, Clarence Allen 80, R. C. Jarnagn, Teacher.

At The Mines.

There has been two hold ups. A few weeks ago an attempt was made by some one at Sugar Hill, between McHenry and Render to get a fine watch from Robert Campbell, but as a lantern was used freely by Robert the party left without the watch. Again on last Sunday night a week ago Wm. Givens, while going home from Render to McHenry, was attacked near Render, this time. His clothing cut viciously; it is said two or three shots were fired. The man dropped the watch he had taken from Givens.

The Render and McHenry Mines are doing very good work. The Taylor Mines having three air Compress Engine houses blown down, but it is reported the Mines will close until the new engine house is completed. Last Saturday night Layton Andrews, the mind reader, gave proof to the satisfaction of those present, that there was not only something in mind reading, but that he was one of that sort of people himself. After several doubting remarks by the boys, Mr. Andrews' temper raised a little. He assured Mr. Myers, the clerk in the Company store, that if he would hide an article he would find it; now, that is if you are not a negativist, he said. A pocket knife had already been hidden and mind reading set up again, many funny blunders and a great deal of laughing. A READER.

A Dog Skirt Dancer.

It would seem as though a dog's intelligence had been taxed to the higher limit when it is taught successfully to waltz to box, to leap and to turn somersaults, and yet there has even more been accomplished in canine education by that marvelous trainer, Prof. Macare, who was in Philadelphia last week with his troop of performing dogs and monkeys.

To teach a dog to even sit up and beg is sufficiently difficult from an amateur's standpoint, but when it comes to the point where the frisky terrier is trained to manipulate skirts à la Lele Fuier, in perfect time to music, then the gasps: What next?

Many who saw this act last week were under the impression that a very small child had been made up like a dog, but there is no mistaking the little hairy feet that flashed in and out beneath the filmy draperies, nor did the curly blonde wig mislead anyone who was close enough to see the little pointed nose, Transcript.

and the twinkling brown eyes looking out from the hair-covered face.

No other act has ever so completely captivated dog lovers as this one, and with all those accessories that serve to heighten the effect, no one can doubt but praise the rare intelligence of the little animals and the marvelous patience of the man who has worked long to attain such a distinctly out-of-the-ordinary entertainment. With the momentarily darkened stage, followed by a flash of light, comes the thrill of pleasurable curiosity as to what can be that odd little figure that its out from the wings and pirouettes here and there as the orchestra plays the well-known strains that introduced the gayety dancers to us years ago. It is a weird spectacle, the humorous side of which is seen in a few only when the premier danseuse gets out in the wings and becomes once again an ordinary spectator. The young man of twenty-five, who is very much in earnest in his pretensions to the throne of France.

Comte de Paris was born in Paris on August 24, 1858, and became, by the death of his father in 1842, the immediate heir to the crown by his grandfather, Louis Philippe, the prince regnant, to the amazement of the aristocratic circles of Vienna and Athens. Prince Gregory had been a man of apparently quiet and retiring disposition, but he and his wife had managed to get rid of \$25,000,000 in ten years, and the widowed princess found herself \$4,000,000 in debt.

Public Sale.

I will offer for public sale on the Whitesville and Hartford road 8 miles North of Hartford on Saturday February 16, 1895, the following property: One horse, one yoke cattle, two milch cows and calves, sheep and hogs, two road wagons, broughams and lines, cart and harness, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

"Prince Gregory Ypsilanti was the Greek envoy in Vienna for many years. He was a man of independent means, aside from the great fortune brought to him by his wife, and served his country for honor alone, refusing all compensation for his duties as its diplomatic representative in Austria.

Prince Gregory Ypsilanti died in Paris on February 20, 1889, and was succeeded as head of his family by his eldest son Prince Emmanuel, who is now a lad of 16. Three weeks after his death the numberless keys to the prince's house announced, to the amazement of the aristocratic circles of Vienna and Athens. Prince Gregory had been a man of apparently quiet and retiring disposition, but he and his wife had managed to get rid of \$25,000,000 in ten years, and the widowed princess found herself \$4,000,000 in debt.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

John P. Morton, Judge—Hartford. D. M. Hocker, Clerk—Hartford. E. P. Neal, Attorney—Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the third Monday in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Convenes first Monday in January and Tuesdays after the first Monday in October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

G. S. Fitzhugh, Surveyor—Sulphur Springs.

Z. H. Shultz, School Superintendent—Hartford.

N. C. Daniel, Assessor—Cromwell.

Galen C. Westerfield, Coroner—Hartford.

Mrs. Mizelle Tanner, Poorhouse Keeper—Hartford.

JUSTICES COURTS.

Hartford—A. S. Aull, Sulphur Springs, March 2, June 1, September 2, December 2.

Cromwell—Jont Wilson, Prentiss, March 9, June 8, September 7, December 7.

Rosine—C. L. Woodward, Center Town, March 13, June 13, September 13, December 13.

Buford—Ben F. Graves, Buford, March 30, June 29, September 28, December 28.

Fordsville—James A. Boling, Barretts Ferry, March 16, June 15, September 14, December 14.

CONSTABLES.

Hartford—Hosea Shown, Beda. Buford—J. L. Patton, Buford. Fordsville—J. H. Oller, Fordsville. Rosine—Thos. Oller, Rosine. Cromwell—R. B. Martin, Cromwell.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—James F. Carson, Judge; J. P. Stevens, Marshal, B. L. Kelly, Attorney, Court held every second Monday in each month.

Beaver Dam—D. A. Miller, Judge; ——, Marshal, Court held first Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Cromwell—J. P. Cooper, Judge; Finis Burden, Marshal, Court held second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Hamilton—L. Francis, Judge; W. R. Roll, Marshal, Court held on third Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Rockport—W. B. James, Judge; J. J. Gillem, Marshal, Court held on first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

Rosine—J. D. Byers, Judge; H. Morris, Marshal, Court held first Saturdays in each month.

Cerulow—N. B. Pulkerson, Judge; J. W. Garrett, Marshal, Courts held on fourth Saturday in January, April, July and October.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Meets at Court House every 2d and 4th Friday night, J. S. R. Wedding, President, C. R. Martin, Secretary.

TOWN TRUSTEES.

B. D. Ringo, Chairman; W. G. Hardwick, Clerk; S. K. Cox, C. L. Field, John P. Morton.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

L. F. Wagner, Rowan Holbrook, Dr. J. T. Miller, Chairman, E. P. Thomas Treasurer; T. L. Griffin, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS.

Baptist Church—Rev. E. E. Pate, Pastor. Services every third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

Christian Church—Rev. I. H. Teel, Pastor. Services first Sunday in each month, morning and night.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rockport Lodge, No. 312, F. & A. Meets regularly on the first and third Saturday nights in each month.

Stated meeting of Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. Masons, first Monday night in each month. All brethren are invited to attend regularly. G. J. Bean, W. M. Shelby Taylor Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias. Meets every Saturday night at Masonic Hall, B. D. Ringo, C. C.

EAST BOUND.

daily No. 52, No. 54

Lv. U. Louisville . . . 6 30 p m 7 30 a m Ky. Street . . . 6 45 p m 7 45 a m West Point . . . 7 25 p m 8 25 a m Howard . . . 7 30 p m 8 25 a m Willowdale . . . 7 39 p m 8 37 a m Rock Haven . . . 7 47 p m 8 45 a m Long Branch . . . 7 55 p m 8 53 a m Brandenburg . . . 8 04 p m 9 02 a m Ekron . . . 8 13 p m 9 11 a m Guston . . . 8 21 p m 9 19 a m Irvington . . . 8 30 p m 9 30 a m Webster . . . 8 38 p m 9 39 a m Lodging . . . 8 45 p m 9 47 a m Pierce . . . 8 55 p m 9 56 a m Sample . . . 9 00 p m 10 00 a m Stephensport . . . 9 09 p m 10 09 a m Addison . . . 9 14 p m 10 14 a m Holt . . . 9 17 p m 10 20 a m Cloverport . . . 9 28 p m 10 33 a m Shops . . . 9 31 p m 10 37 a m Skillman . . . 9 43 p m 10 50 a m Hawesville . . . 9 54 p m 11 02 a m Mattingly . . . 10 09 p m 12 18 p m Griffith . . . 11 14 p m 12 23 p m Stanley . . . 11 18 p m 12 27 p m Worthington . . . 11 25 p m 12 35 p m Reads . . . 11 33 p m 12 42 p m Spottswood . . . 11 45 p m 12 53 p m Baskets . . . 11 53 p m 12 59 p m Ar. Henderson . . . 12 10 a m 1 15 p m EAST BOUND daily No. 52, No. 54

Lv. U. Louisville . . . 7 20 a m 2 55 p m Baskets . . . 7 34 a m 3 10 p m Spottswood . . . 7 42 a m 3 16 p m Reads . . . 8 50 a m 3 23 p m Worthington . . . 7 58 a m 3 30 p m Stanley . . . 8 06 a m 3 37 p m Griffith . . . 8 09 a m 3 41 p m Petrie . . . 8 17 a m 3 47 p m Owensboro . . . 8 30 a m 4 00 p m Powers . . . 8 40 a m 4 08 p m Waitman . . . 9 05 a m 4 29 p m Lewisport . . . 9 13 a m 4 36 p m Ca. Cye . . . 9 19 a m 4 42 p m Falcon . . . 9 23 a m 4 45 p m Petrie . . . 9 29 a m 4 51 p m Hawesville . . . 9 37 a m 4 59 p m Skillman . . . 9 48 a m 4 59 p m Mattingly . . . 10 09 a m 5 09 p m Powers . . . 8 55 a m 4 20 p m Waitman . . . 9 05 a m 4 29 p m Lewisport . . . 9 13 a m 4 36 p m Ca. Cye . . . 9 19 a m 4 42 p m Falcon . . . 9 23 a m 4 45 p m Petrie . . . 9 37 a m 4 59 p m Waitman . . . 9 48 a m 4 59 p m Lewisport . . . 10 00 a m 5 21 p m Cloversport . . . 10 05 a m 5 24 p m Holt . . . 10 20 a m 5 30 p m Addison . . . 10 23 a m 5 40 p m Stephensport . . . 10 28 a m 5 45 p m Sample . . . 10 37 a m 5 52 p m Pierce . . . 10 41 a m 5 57 p m Lodging . . . 10 49 a m 6 06 p m Webster . . . 10 57 a m 6 14 p m Irvington . . . 11 05 a m 6 22 p m Guston . . . 11 14 a m 6 40 p m Ekron . . . 11 22 a m 6 48 p m Brandenburg . . . 11 31 a m 6 58 p m Lv. U. Louisville . . . 11 39 a m 7 07 p m Rock Haven . . . 11 47 a m 7 14 p m Willowdale . . . 11 55 a m 7 21 p m Howard . . . 12 02 a m 7 30 p m West Point . . . 12 08 p m 7 35 p m Ky. Street . . . 12 45 p m 8 15 p m Ar. Louisville . . . 1 o o p m 8 30 p m H. C. Mordue, G. P. A., Louisville.

SPENT MUCH MONEY.

One Day of a Vienna Banker Who Had

Much Cash Back When It

Was Known.

It was known in the United States

that a wealthy banker

had lost his fortune.

He had lost his fortune.